

authority over him, there being no ship and no papers; whereupon the Consul engaged Messrs. Breton and Wotton on behalf of the seamen. The case came before the Court to-day, and a settlement was agreed to be made through Messrs. Bell & Land, the defendant having to pay £100. Captain Sawyer could not plead want of money as he had the proceeds of the sale of the wreck, amounting to £3,765. Had it not been for the prompt actions of Colonel Mosby, a great injustice would have been done to the crew, as Captain Sawyer was going by the Oceanic.

A cricket match was played this afternoon between the 27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and the Hongkong C. C. The Inniskillings succeeded in scoring 90 in their first, and 64 in their second innings. The Hongkong C. C. made 101 in their first, and in their second only required one wicket to beat their opponents.

Law Notice.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
(Before the Full Court.)
In Original Jurisdiction.—Thursday, Nov. 10.—Mr. Olmsted v. The Oriental Bank Corporation.—Suit No. 61.—Adjourned Hearing.

(Before the Hon. Francis Shandwick, Acting Chief Justice.)
PROBATE JURISDICTION.—In the goods of Fung Yuk Chin, deceased.—Petition of Fung Hok, for Probate.

In the goods of Ng Wan, deceased.—Petition of Ng Hing Ki, for Letters of Administration.

THE STABBING CASE ON BOARD THE HELEN MARION COMMITTEE FOR MURDER.

John Parry, a seaman on board the Helen Marion, charged with wounding Thomas Findlay was again placed in the dock this morning.—Dr Stewart on the bench—when the charge was altered from wounding to murder.

Dr Murray, Acting Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, gave similar evidence to that he tendered at the inquest some days ago, namely, that deceased was admitted to the hospital suffering from a wound which pierced the right lung, and that death had resulted. The knife he had seen was such as would produce the wound.

In reply to defendant, witness said that in cases of phthisis people sometimes lived for a considerable period with one lung affected with tubercles, provided those were healed up. Wounds in the lungs were not necessarily fatal, but were likely to prove so. In the case of the deceased no large blood vessel was damaged; if it had been so, death would have rapidly followed. The external wound had healed some time before the deceased died.

P. C. Herbert, Servant deposed as to taking the deceased from a boat at Canton under Wharf to the Civil Hospital. He was wrapped in a large rug which was soaked with blood. Witness afterwards went aboard the Helen Marion, arrested defendant, and received a knife from the Captain. Defendant was taken to the Central Station, where, after being cautioned by Inspector Mackie, he said, in answer to the charge, "It was quite an accident." He said he was in the forecastle on the 13th of October cutting some tobacco when Findlay came in with a bottle of grog, and said "You don't deserve any of this." Defendant answered that he did not wish any of it upon which Findlay got up and struck him. He (defendant) told him to be quiet as he wanted no bother with him. Deceased then struck him several times with the bottle, upon which he (prisoner) picked up a bottle and struck him on the head with it thinking this might quieten him, but it did not, for the deceased seized hold of him, and in struggling to get away from deceased accidentally stabbed him with the knife.

The prisoner was then cautioned that he need say nothing in answer to the charge unless he did. He reserved his defence, and waived his right of notice of trial, so that he might be tried at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions.

HOME GOSSIP.

A London paper by last mail says, "The Land League is dissolved, and its leaders, Parnell the first, are put in prison, there will be no peace in Ireland." It is less than a week after this was written Parnell and many of the League leaders were put in prison; and still the Irish are neither happy nor contented. It is to be noted that Lord Derby is of opinion that the Irish Land Act fails to remove or even touch some of Ireland's grievances; but it may with equal truth be intimated that the millennium has not yet arrived. Can it be said that all the grievances of England, or Scotland, or Greater Britain (including Hongkong) have been set at rest? The noble Lord will doubtless admit that these have some claim upon the regard of the Lords and Commons.

Bismarck is credited with having smiled (secretly) upon the French move in Tunis because he foresees it would produce humiliation and complication for the French. He was evidently correct in his forecast.

At the Church Congress at Newcastle some signs were present of a broad policy as regards Sunday recreation, as one subject of discussion was the opening of museums and galleries on that day. If the Church could but encourage healthy recreation (whatever kind) as a sort of spiritual service, it would do a great service, indeed. Unfortunately the fact is that she opposes such means of good doing; and it is therefore gratifying to note a change for the better.

The American subscription for Miss Gaskell and family has reached the tidy sum of a third of a million of dollars.

It was generally believed in Paris that the Emperor (successor of the Republic) would remain for 10 months on the outbreak of war, and give him full liberty to act as he pleased. This was not so, however, as it is now known that he had been sold when he left France.

resigned, and that M. Gambetta has been charged with the formation of a new Ministry. It was further stated in Paris, when last mail left, that the President of the Republic would accept whatever list of Ministers Gambetta should select, but that he (M. Grévy) objected to the Premier being a Minister without a portfolio. The last telegram announces, however, that Gambetta has become Premier "without a portfolio," so that Gambetta seems to have carried everything before him.

President Arthur has begun well, and his assurance to follow in Garfield's steps has been backed up by the dismissal of a postmaster who was mixed up in certain postal frauds.

Sir Stafford Northcote has been addressing a crowded meeting at Hull, and he thus dealt with the absorbing question of Free Trade versus Protection.

"When that difficulty presented itself to our commercial and fiscal reformers forty years ago, they urged the abolition of the protective duties in England. We want, in a similar way, to bring about the reduction of the protective duties in other countries. That which they asserted was bad for England and bad for the world, we say is bad for the foreign and bad for ourselves. But the difficulty lies in this: How are you to do it?" When they were agitating, they had an easy task comparatively. They had to convince the Parliament and the Government of England that it was desirable to put down the protection which then existed, and the thing was done. But how are we going to operate upon the minds of foreign countries, and get them to do the same thing? That is the problem.

You must remember that England has certain advantages—some natural and some acquired—to balance against her many natural disadvantages. Take care you do not compromise, or lose, or sacrifice those natural advantages. What are they? One of them, I venture to say one of the greatest, is the large amount of capital and of credit which England enjoys. Take care you do nothing to shake the great foundation of your prosperity. Do nothing that shall destroy that confidence and capital, for capital is very easily movable, and it may easily leave these shores and go elsewhere if it is not treated with proper respect and with proper care. Let me say another thing. If you find a man of great interest in the country which is suffering, or greater difficulty, or is weaker than another, take care you do not lay undue burden upon that interest. Take care your burdens are as light as they possibly can be made throughout the empire, and that such as you are obliged to lay are laid upon those classes, upon those interests, and in that manner only which will be less hurtful and less injurious to your national prosperity."

One argument against the policy of reparation advocated by Protectionists is Fair Trade. It is thus stated by the Standard. "It is that if the Fair Traders succeed in giving effect to the doctrine of retaliation, they would be met by counter-retaliation on the part of Protectionist Governments abroad, which would destroy nearly all the trade that still remains to us with Protectionist countries." There is more sound sense here than in all Sir Stafford Northcote's generalities.

A gigantic land speculation, having for its object the benefit of Irish tenantry, is mooted. The idea is to form a joint-stock association, with a capital of above three millions sterling, to purchase and reclaim waste lands in Ireland. After having been put into a condition for cultivation, the land will be let or sold on favourable terms to those who desire to be industrialists. Surely every facility is now furnished to the Irish tenant; and if Irish租户 could also be secured, success would be certain. "It will not surprise us," says a Home paper, writing on this scheme, "to find that a member of the Royal family will fill the place of chairman of this company; nor would it astonish us if, on a very early day, an announcement regarding it should be made in our midst in Dublin—an intimation which no doubt will interest persons in city and country alike. There are large tracts which already can be procured by purchase with the view of carrying out the enterprise, which we are given to believe is meant to be one for the benefit, not of capitalists, but of the people."

Parnell, before his arrest, delivered himself in public of the opinion that it would give the land reformers some trouble to reduce the £17,000,000 of Irish rents to two or three millions which he deemed sufficient as a "fair rent" roll. From "Down with Landlording!" the cry of Father Sheeley has developed into "Down with English rule in Ireland!" Just so, Mr. Sheeley.

A Law Bill has been framed for England, and another has been constructed for Scotland, by bodies anxious to see reform in this respect. Parliament has yet to deal with both measures; and such necessary preliminaries may be put off for an indefinite period, as Irish business has pushed everything else aside.

The last cargo (copper) of a vessel which foundered in Lake Erie thirty-eight years ago is stated to have been discovered by means of an electrical apparatus of detection made subsequently; and the copper valued at \$60,000 has since been recovered. What dreams of lost treasure! posterity and recovered may as this fact, it will be a fact, give rise to.

Truth bears that Capt. Lord Charles Scott, who commands the blockade, in which are the Frans of Wales, is now intended to be married to an Australian lady. He had only met during the visit of the French Church could not encourage healthy recreation (whatever kind) as a sort of spiritual service, indeed. Unfortunately the fact is that she opposes such means of good doing; and it is therefore gratifying to note a change for the better.

The American subscription for Miss Gaskell and family has reached the tidy sum of a third of a million of dollars.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has, it seems, quite recovered his strength.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Presiding Judge.)

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

TRAN WO & LIOONG YON AND ANOTHER, \$231.71.—This was a claim for balance due for work and labour done for the defendants by the plaintiff in loading and discharging coal; \$79 had been paid into Court by the defendants to meet the plaintiff's claim. At the conclusion of the case judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$143.71 with costs. Mr. Mossop appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wotton for the defendant.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Police Magistrate.)

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING ON EURE HUAN SHAN. Chui Ahing, cook, was charged with cutting and wounding a fellow cook on the 10th instant.

Inspector Craddock and the alleged cutter and wounding occurred on board the German steamer China, while on passage from Amoy to Hongkong.

Case dismissed, as the Magistrate had no jurisdiction.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chen Ming, a coolie, appeared on remand from the 8th instant, charged with the unlawful possession of two door handles.

On this case being called to-day Mr. Sabroe Bryamore Bhahia, the landlord of the house No. 2, Gage Street, from where the door handles had been taken, appeared on a subpoena and identified the articles in Court as his property.

Defendant said he picked them up. He also admitted a former conviction of larceny in May last.

Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)

PUBLIC OBSTRUCTION.

Kong Him, a coolie, appeared on remand from the 8th instant, charged with the unlawful possession of two door handles.

On this case being called to-day Mr. Sabroe Bryamore Bhahia, the landlord of the house No. 2, Gage Street, from where the door handles had been taken, appeared on a subpoena and identified the articles in Court as his property.

Defendant said he picked them up. He also admitted a former conviction of larceny in May last.

Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)

PUBLIC OBSTRUCTION.

Kong Him, of the U-Lung salt fish lan, appeared on a summons at the instance of P. C. No. 306, charged with "that he, unlawfully and to the obstruction of passengers, did set out and leave 130 baskets and 50 casks of salt fish on a public foot-path on Praya Central, on the 11th instant, in the traversal of Clause II, of Section II, of Orance 14 of 1845."

The case opened yesterday, when the constable, Lo Ayau, said the baskets and casks complained of were placed, some on the water side of the Praya, a number in the middle of the roadway, and others on the foot-path. There was room for one chair only to pass, two could not. The obstruction continued from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon.

Defendant had been fined twice during the year for a similar offence, and on the day now charged he told witness he was not afraid of any summons as he had plenty of money to pay any fine.

He is, however, safe for promotion when conveyed to the Hotel. Had

he not been fined twice he would have

been promoted to the rank of constable.

He was promoted to the rank of constable.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-explored subject at the die continuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographic photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Myths and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review, for July and August, 1875, in a half-page, says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

TRIBUNE'S ORIENTAL Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as is a new respect a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial's year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The greatest degree of attention has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese relationship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severely represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Elte, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freedom of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese postmaster-general of the eleventh century, Su Fung-pi, by Mr. E. G. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guardians and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports of China and Japan, from America, California, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other points required to justify the Chinese consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, as the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly sent for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

SAILOR'S HOME.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

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